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FOR 1912.
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East.

No. 16874, 號四十七百八千六萬一第一 日六十月四年子王 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1912. 六拜禮 號一月六年二十百九十一英港香

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[4274]

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [463]

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [575]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [465]

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Agents' Office, Alexandra Building, Des
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th June 1911. [527]

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PEDDER ST., Next to HONGKONG HOTEL. TELEPHONE NO. 696.

NEW BOOKS AND NOVELS BY EVERY MAIL.

THE NEW CHINA, by H. Borel.
NAVAL STRATEGY, by Capt. A. F. Mahan, D.C.L., LL.D.
CHINA AS IT REALLY IS, by a Resident in Peking ... \$1.75

NEW NOVELS.

His FIRST OFFENCE, by J. Storer Clouston	\$1.75
THE REVOLT, by Putnam Weale	1.75
THE UNHOLY ESTATE, by Douglas Sladen	1.75
A BLIND LEAD, by Laurence L. Lynch	1.75
THE SACRIFICE, by Arthur Applin	1.75
INITIALS ONLY, by Anna Katharine Green	1.75
THE LIFE SENTENCE, by Victoria Cross	80 cents.
FIVE YEARS, by Frank Howel Evans	80 cents.
FROM MIDSHIPMAN TO FIELD MARSHAL, by Sir Evelyn Wood, F.M., V.C.	80 cents.

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OF THE

CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TOURISTS from the Orient to Canada, United States, Europe and Around-the-World, travelling via Victoria, Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway, are afforded an opportunity of visiting the

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GLACIER—near the Summit of the Selkirk Range, the centre of a group of glaciers, including the Great Illecillewaet and Asulkan Glaciers. From this point a splendid view is obtainable of MOUNT SIR DONALD, 10,208 feet high, while Eagle Peak, Mount Abbott, Rogers Pass and the Great Caves of Nakini are easily accessible from the hotel.

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LAGGAN—the station for LAKE LOUISE and the LAKES IN THE CLOUDS, CHALET LAKE LOUISE

BANFF—a charming little town popularly known as the gateway to the CANADIAN NATIONAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARKS, situated in the Bow Valley on the eastern side of the Rockies.

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HONGKONG.

[4563]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

Recently Refurbished and Redecorated.
Large Airy Public Rooms.
Electric Lighting, Lifts and Fans.
Suites de Luxe.
Bedrooms with European Bath and
Lavatory attached.
Perfect Sanitation.
A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.
[28] J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

TELEPHONE No. 373.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "VICTORIA."
Under Entirely New Management.
Thoroughly Renovated.
Terms Moderate.
Excellent Cuisine.
H. HAYNES, Manager.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1912. [157]

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every respect, situated in the most central position. Large and airy rooms, hot, cold, and shower baths, electric light throughout and fans. Large and comfortable lounge, private and public bars and billiard room. CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Sanitary arrangements of the latest. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly rates for tea and dinner. Special rates for married families on application to—

FREDERICK REICHMANN,
Proprietor.

(late Manager of J. H. Lyons (Tea) and
Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo).
TELEPHONE No. 197.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMPTON,"
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [139]

"BRAESIDE."

PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, large airy and well furnished rooms, every room comfort and fine view of the harbour. Telephone, No. 690.
Appy to— Mrs. F. W. VATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [137]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEEN—CANTON.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"VICTORIA, SHAMMEEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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MACAO
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"FARMER, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE.
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and special attention given to tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,
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ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL.

HAIPHONG ROAD, KOWLOON.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL for Residents and tourists.
Private and Public Bars.

Three First Class Billiard Tables.

Kowloon Picnic Parties catered for, on due notice being given.
Indian Curries a Specialty.
M. J. NATHAN,
Manager.

Kowloon, 30th May, 1912. [136]

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THE LEADING BEER IN THE FAR EAST.

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[126]

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(Corner of Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads),

SHANGHAI.

THE OLDEST FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN SHANGHAI.

Opposite the magnificent English Cathedral in the business part of the town away from the noise of tramways and smoke of the river.

130 ROOMS WITH A PRIVATE BATH TO EACH.

FRENCH CUISINE.

The latest comfort.

A. MILDNER,
Manager.

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SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURÉES

MALT SCOTCH WHISKIES

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SCOTCH WHISKY in the
FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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EDITOR.

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and addresses with communications ad-
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but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be
written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications
that have already appeared in other papers
will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 102, DES VŒUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1ST, 1912.

The disturbances in Mexico and Cuba,
which seriously threaten the established
governments in both countries, have been
responsible for much discussion on the
probable intervention of the United States,
and incidentally have raised again the large
issue of the Monroe Doctrine. In so far as
the two countries mentioned are concerned,
intervention on the part of the United
States can only be justified on the plan of
protecting the lives and property of her
subjects, and the United States Government
have plainly indicated that this is their
attitude. There is really no question of the
application of the Monroe Doctrine in this
instance, but apparently the reiteration of
the Monroe Doctrine by the statements of
the great republic has led to a general feel-
ing of apprehension among the smaller
republics which comprise South America
that the United States is seeking to make
the southern continent a preserve of her
own. At least, that is the fear ventilated
by Señor A. de MANOS ALBAS in an article
which he contributes to the London journal
Hispánica under the caption "Wanted: a
Revised and Extended Monroe Doctrine." He
declares that the United States owes
it to Latin America to quieten its fears by
announcing definitely that it has no
territorial designs upon that continent and
never will have. Latin America, he adds, is
grateful for the support of the United States
without which the entire country, from the
Rio Grande to Cape Horn, would be open
to seizure and exploitation by the European
Powers, but it would like to be assured that

—

A Supplementary Index to the revised
ordinances of the Colony has been printed
in a convenient form for cutting into
ships and pasting into the Index itself.

Attention is drawn to the announcement
by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.
and the Great Northern Telegraph Co.
of a reduction of telegram charges to
places in China.

Mr. R. G. Knowles, the famous come-
dian, has quite recovered from the opera-
tion he underwent in Manila and is now
giving his entertainments in that city.
Mr. Knowles is to give another entertain-
ment in Hongkong on Saturday next.

Suit has been instituted in the court of
the first instance at Manila against
Gutiérrez Hermanos by Leopoldo Criado.
The amount of money claimed is 130,000
pesos, and covers a period of years. Sr.
Criado entered the firm of Gutierrez Her-
manos some 24 years ago as a working
partner, and was to receive 5 per cent.
of the profits of the firm for his services. He
claims that during that period of 24 years
he has drawn only 11,000 pesos and that
the balance of his share he has left with the
firm.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the
business, gentlemen. I am sorry I have
not the pleasure of telling you that
dividend warrants will be ready on
Monday.

the United States is not saving South America
from Europe only to acquire it herself.
The fears entertained by the smaller re-
publics regarding their future independence
can only have arisen within comparatively
recent times, for, it is safe to say, that, prior
to the Spanish-American war, the United
States were not suspected of designs which
had territorial expansion in view. Since
then their motives in any application of the
Monroe Doctrine have apparently been
viewed with a certain amount of distrust.
The little republics appreciate the protection
of their big brother, but they want a
thorough understanding that that protec-
tion is genuinely disinterested and has
no ulterior motive. Their helplessness
quenches their fears. The defenceless con-
dition of South America is described by
Señor MANOS ALBAS in these words: "The
territorial responsibilities of the Latin-
American nations are greatly in excess
of their respective populations. The seven
republics from Mexico to Cape Horn,
with an area of several times that of Central
Europe, contain at best 70,000,000 inhabi-
tants, which could be comfortably housed
in any one of the larger republics, as Mexico,
or Colombia, or Brazil, or Argentina, leav-
ing the remaining immense territory avail-
able for European expansion. Can Tripoli
compare with the broad and fertile plains of
Northern Venezuela, bordering on the
Caribbean? Or Morocco with the Atlantic
coast section of Colombia, where the Mag-
dalena waters a marvellous valley, in no way
inferior to that of the Nile, and equally
well situated geographically? Can the
Congo compare favourably with the Amazon,
or Madagascar or West Africa with the
inner lands of Peru, of Bolivia, or of
Ecuador?" The quotation gives the impres-
sion that the activities of European Powers
in Africa have created a feeling of alarm
among South Americans that in course
of time their territory may be seized
by European Powers, needing outlets for
their surplus populations, and of course it
has to be admitted that the possibility,
though remote, exists nevertheless. For
instance, if one of the republics were to
pursue a policy like that which led Great
Britain and Germany to interfere in Vene-
zuela ten years ago, there is no saying what
measures might have to be adopted to secure
satisfaction. Would the Monroe Doctrine
apply? The United States may render
assistance against wilful aggression on the
part of a non-American power, but if
Washington is to accept responsibility for
all the follies of South American people may
perpetrate, it will soon find itself in an
impossible position. This alone proves the
necessity for a Revision of the Monroe
Doctrine. However, the question of the
moment for the United States is to allay
anxiety that may be felt by Latin Ameri-
cans as to their future intentions, and it
seems to us that this should be accom-
plished both by the actions and words of
the American Secretary of State for War,
Mr. Knox, who at a banquet given this week
by the Pan-American Society at New York
asserted that "the object of his recent
mission to the Caribbean was to assure all
the peoples of that region that the opening
of the Panama Canal would inaugurate an
era of closer relations between all the
American countries. The United States
wished to see the other nations of that
hemisphere stronger and more stable." These
words are certainly reassuring, and
ought to encourage the various republics
to develop their national lives on progressive
lines.

The Bijou Scenic Theatre closed from
yesterday for the summer months.

The situation in the region of Iloilo
affected by typhus is described as very
grave.

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TELEGRAMS, TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LONDON STRIKE.

TROUBLE SUBSIDING.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT ON

EGYPT.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Port of London Authority has
declined to participate in the Conference
which the Home Office has convened.
Consequently, as the shipowners have
also declined to participate, the Con-
ference threatens to become abortive.

The Master Carmen have declined to
attend the Conference.

The Seamen and Firemen's Union
Executive has warned the men not to
strike without orders.

STRIKERS SEEKING SUPPORT.

The Strike Committee of the Transport
Workers Union has requested the
National Executive Council of the Union
to take steps to proclaim a national
strike in order to vindicate the principle
of Trades Unionism.

The strike leaders are seeking the sup-
port of other unions and have complained
to the Home Office of the violence of
the police.

LABOUR LEADERS DENOUNCE STRIKE.

Mr. Leith, a labour leader, has con-
demned the strike, which, he said, was
being run by a few bureaucrats in an
anti-democratic manner, against the
spirit of Trades Unionism. Mr. Leith
said the dockers would not break their
agreements with the employers.

WORK COMMENCED.

A handful of dockers resumed work at
the West India and Royal Albert Docks.
The unloading of a large steamer from
Australia has been begun at the London
docks. A number of wagons are available
and transport has considerably
increased. Large quantities of food,
including dry foods, left the docks, under
convoy, this morning.

STRIKE DWINDLING.

The papers quote Mr. Ben Tillett as
saying last night that he does not now
intend to call either a national or an
international strike.

There is general belief that the trouble
is subsiding.

The merchants at Smithfield are com-
plaining of glut of meat.

Most of the employers refused to attend
the conference to-day.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

The Daily News understands that the
Government will insist on the men re-
suming work immediately and then will
establish a Board of Arbitration to pre-
vent stoppages in future.

FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

A despatch from General Lyautey
states that hundreds of Berbers entered
the east side of Fez on Tuesday evening,
but receiving no support from the town
they retired at midnight. The French
troops at dawn attacked the enemy,
and reinforcements are expected from
Mequinez.

The Sultan is endeavouring to help in
the measures taken by General Lyautey to
establish order and divide the tribes.

LATER.

It appears that the French lost heavily
in the attack by Berbers on Fez on the
night of May 25th. A telegram which the
wireless station at Fez refused has been
brought to Tangier by courier. It says
that the French casualties were 42 killed
and 75 wounded.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER ON THE TAFT LETTER.

LONDON, May 31st.

A telegram from Ottawa states that Sir
Wilfred Laurier, speaking at a banquet,
stated that he would never retire from
public life. Referring to the famous Taft
letter, he said:—"Under Heaven I am
satisfied that we are in the right. Presi-
dent Taft did not know the Canadians
when he harboured the idea of a com-
mercial agreement to make Canada an ad-
junct of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt
did not share the idea, and he is as good
an authority on Canada as President
Taft."

FLAGSHIP OF THE BRITISH CHINA SQUADRON.

LONDON, May 31st.

Reuter's Agency learns that the cruiser
Defence will be the flagship of the China
Station instead of the New Zealand.
No other change is contemplated.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their
weekly share report dated May 31st
state:—

The market generally has ruled fairly
active throughout the past week, and
rates with few exceptions close firm.
Sterling Rubbers have been a drooping
market, with little importance doing.
Fine Hard Para Rubber is quoted at
4/7 per lb. quiet. In Singapore stocks
a little more life has been noticeable, but
we have no material changes in quotations
to report. The Sandycroft Rubber
Co. has declared a final dividend of 40
per cent., making in all 100 per cent. for
the year. Discount rates are unchanged
at 3 per cent. (Bank of England) and 3
per cent. (open market rate). Bar
Silver closes at 28d. per oz. ready, 28d.
per oz. forward, and Sterling T.T. at 27.
Shanghai T.T. is quoted at 72.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai
remain at 28d. 10s. in London, with
the local rate varying between 28d. and
28d. 10s., there being buyers at the former
and sellers at the latter.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions close quiet
with rates at \$805. Yangtzee have de-
clined in the North to \$190 with ex. 73.
Cantons have been booked at \$225 and,
close in request with nothing further
offering under an advance. North
Chinas and China—Traders are un-
changed and no business in these stocks
is reported.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have
been booked at \$350 and close firm.
Chinas are a steady market at \$112 after
salors.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and
Macao, after sales at \$863, are now en-
quired for at \$823. Indo-Chinas con-
tinue in request at \$65. The London rate
being 140/- (middle price). China and
Manilas have been booked at \$105, and
Douglas at \$27. Star Ferries have ad-
vanced to \$33 and \$34 ex dividend for
the old and new respectively. Shell
Transports have been done at from 112/-
to 114/-, market closing rather easier
with sellers in London at 113/-.

REFINERIES.—Chinas are procurable at
\$109 and Luzons at \$32, no business
being reported in either stock.

MINING.—Tronchis are firmer with
buyers at 78/-, after sales up to 76/9.
Raubs are enquired for at \$3,60, and
Chinese Engineerings at 36/-, after sales
at 37/- and 36/9.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hong-
kong Docks; after sales at \$106, are easier
with sellers at the rate. Kowloon Docks
are enquired known that a sale of a
portion of their property to the Govern-
ment had been concluded, sprung into
brisk demand, and the rate rose rapidly
from \$67 to \$80, at which latter rate
they close in request. New Amoy Docks
have been done at \$83 and Shanghai
Docks at the reduced rate of Tls. 50.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are
quoted at Tls. 51.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hong-
kong Lands; after sales at \$106, are easier
with sellers at the rate. Kowloon Lands
have been booked at \$34, and West Points
at \$53. Humphreys Estates continue on
offer at \$8 with small buyers at \$7.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs are quiet
at \$5, and Ewos at the reduced rate of
Tls. 55.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos, after
sales at \$11 cum div., are now a little
easier with small sellers at \$10 1/2 ex
dividend. China Providents are quiet
at \$8.80 and Dairy Farms at \$32.
Cements can be placed at \$34. Union
Water Borts at \$7, Steam Laundry at
\$52, Powells at \$34, and Fisheries at \$4.
Ropes have been done at \$105, and Hong-
kong Tramways at 4/3. There are sellers
of Electrics at \$83, and of Watsons at
\$6. Peak Trams are quiet at \$11 1/2 (old)
and Langkats close with probable
sellers at Tls. 60.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.—The following
quotations (middle price) were received
from London by wire to-day:—

Ledbury	57/6
Linggis	32/9
United Sardangs	102/6
Sapong	25
London Asiatics	10/6
E. & I. Trusts	17/0
Rubber Trusts	9 1/2 premium

Tronchis	75/- cum div.
Hongkong Electric Trams	4/-
Shell Transports	111/3
Chinese Engineerings	36
Indo-Chinas	140/-
Para Rubber	4/7 quiet

YUEN SHIH-KAL INTER

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 31st May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(PUSNIS JUDGE).

THE VERANDAH CASE.

Judgment was given in the action in which Alexander Kotas, George Maidonis, and George Tsantsacopulos, traders, occupying premises at the old Post Office, sued Li Hing, trader, of 182, Queen's Road, for \$1,000 for damages for breach of contract whereby defendant agreed to erect a verandah on the premises occupied by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said—This is a claim for damages for breach of contract to erect a verandah on certain premises for which the plaintiffs are tenants to the defendant. The plaintiffs rely first of all upon the agreement for the lease which is in writing, but in my opinion they cannot found this contract on the written agreement which purports to lease to the plaintiffs merely all that portion of the ground floor of the block of buildings as is coloured pink on the plan annexed.

The verandah is outside the area coloured pink and I think it quite clear that the written agreement taken alone conveys no interest outside the area specified. The walls, it is true, are not coloured pink, but they are necessary appurtenances of the demised building. The verandah is clearly something outside and apart. In the alternative the plaintiffs rely on a collateral verbal agreement. If the contract alleged is for an interest in land, then of course the Statute of Frauds applies and the contract must be in writing. But I think the alleged promise to make a verandah is not a contract for an interest in land: it is not a demise of a verandah but a collateral independent undertaking, which might be expressed as follows:—If you become tenant of these premises we will build you a verandah. You shall have the use of a verandah. The cases are:—Donnellan v. Read 3B and Ad. 890; Mann v. Nunn 30.L.T. 526; Angell v. Dube L.R. 1C Q.B. 174. Then on the facts. Considering them as a jury would do, I am quite clear that Mr. Hazelton was the agent of the defendant, to show and explain to intending tenants the plans on which the verandah was shown. Mr. Hazelton told the plaintiffs that the verandah would be erected if a permit could be obtained. I am of the opinion that he did this with the authority of the defendant who, himself, meant to have the verandah and would have put it up if the terms of the permit had been acceptable. I believe that when the defendant told the plaintiffs that it was not certain that there would be a verandah, they did not explain nor he enquire further the reason of the uncertainty, for the very sufficient reason that it was understood that the permit was not yet granted and that therefore the matter was subject to a contingency. Nor have I any doubt that the plaintiffs relied on the plan and the explanation of it given to them, and believed, as the defendant believed and intended them to believe, that a verandah would certainly be put up if a permit was granted. This is a very sufficient reason why there was no express stipulation to this effect in the written agreement. They were told that the defendant was doing his best to get a verandah and they thought they were perfectly safe in acting on his representations and on the plan shown to them. I must deal shortly with a question raised at the close of the plaintiffs' case—the matter of interpretation. I held that when in the circumstances the plaintiff went to the office of the defendant's architect, then the defendant in employing the architect's interpreter as his intermediary with the plaintiffs must be held *prima facie* to have adopted that interpreter as the medium of communication between them and himself. I think this was the correct ruling, e.g. the Holland-China Trading Company v. Tong Tai firm, 2 H.K.L.R. P. 54. I have found the contract proved and the breach is admitted. The only question is the amount of the damages. The damages are of course purely general damages, and a lump sum of \$1,000 is claimed. Looking at the matter broadly as a jury would do, I think that perhaps an allowance of \$40 a month for twenty months, being the demised term, less the two months occupied in negotiation with the Government would be fair compensation. I therefore award the plaintiffs \$800 and their costs of the action and I certify for Counsel.

Mr. Potter accordingly moved for judgment and costs.

Mr. Alabaster—I don't know whether your Lordship in assessing damages would put in an alternative that a less sum should be paid in the event of our putting up a verandah now. If we put up a verandah now the \$40 a month would be paid up to the time the verandah was put up.

Mr. Potter—We cannot consent to that.

Mr. Alabaster—Your Lordship has seen sufficient of the circumstances to know—your Lordship has seen the plan. It may be worth our while to put up the verandah, and in that case they would get the benefit of it.

Mr. Potter—I think you can leave it to the good sense of my clients. My friend's suggestion comes to this, that if a contract is broken and if you then carry out the contract you need not pay so much damages. I think you may leave it to the good sense and good advice of my clients' solicitors.

His Lordship—If you carry on the lease it would be better for you to have the verandah instead of having this sum in your pocket.

Mr. Potter—That is a matter which we would have to take into consideration.

Mr. Alabaster—I am sure plaintiffs will be well advised in this case to adopt a sensible view.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs.

A REVENUE OFFICER'S RIGHT TO ARREST.

The case of Yip Man v. Chan Hing, in which plaintiff claimed for \$500 damages for wrongful arrest was mentioned. Mr. Russ, from the office of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Merrill, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. H. Hodgson, assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship—It will very much increase the costs.

Mr. Russ—Well, pay the \$500 now.

Mr. Hodgson stated that the men were revenue officers and he was prepared to defend them.

Mr. Russ—We are testing the right of a revenue officer to arrest a man under a separate Ordinance. The revenue officer is appointed under the Opium Ordinance. In this case he arrested people for carrying San Pui lottery tickets, the revenue officer not being a constable and not being appointed for that purpose.

His Lordship—What was he fined for?

Mr. Russ—for having lottery tickets in his possession. Even if we succeed, whether that fine comes under the head of damages we are entitled to claim is doubtful.

His Lordship—Would that be the ordinary consequence of an unlawful act?

Mr. Russ—I suppose it is, if he is arrested.

Mr. Hodgson—There may be a technical breach of the law in regard to assault, and I may want to pay a nominal sum into Court. But I want particulars of the costs.

Mr. Russ—What do you say they ought to be?

Mr. Hodgson—According to the usual scale. I am asked to pay \$500 and disbursements within four days.

Mr. Russ—if my friend pays in a small sum into Court he has to pay a proportionate amount of costs.

His Lordship—I don't see why you should not give particulars of costs if they are asked.

Mr. Russ—I don't mind.

Mr. Hodgson—I don't think they should put on more costs on the writ than they are entitled to. It is not fair, especially when they are dealing with Chinese clients, and I think it ought to be stopped.

His Lordship—You think they are?

Mr. Hodgson—I do, my Lord. It is not fair to put on costs where they are serving Chinese who do not know the scale.

A date was fixed for the hearing.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (HON. MR. R. DAVIES).

WINDING UP OF A COMPANY.

The hearing was resumed of the application for the compulsory winding up of the Hip On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., in liquidation. Mr. Potter (instructed by Mr. Davidson of Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the petitioning creditor, the Yue Wo Fat firm, merchants of 98 Des Vaux Road, and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. H. J. Geddes, of Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared to oppose the application, on behalf of the Hongkong and Manila Yuen Shing Exchange and Trading Co., Ltd., and was instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, on behalf of seventeen other creditors.

Mr. Alabaster said there were 31 creditors in all. The debts of seventeen of them amounted to \$50,366.53. The Yuen Shing admitted a debt of \$42,174.68, and there were five other creditors representing \$7,573.25, a total of a little over a lakh (\$100,034.44). That accounted for 23 out of the 31 creditors. Then there was the petitioner, who represented \$12,000 only. As to the remaining seven, one was unknown, two were no longer in business having failed, and made no claim. One, who was in Amian, made no claim, and the other two were said to be in favour of the appointment of Yeung Pik Chi as liquidator. That left only Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, who did not appear to have claimed at all. The petitioners had not made out a case for compulsory winding up.

Mr. Potter—I think you can leave it to the good sense of my clients. My friend's suggestion comes to this, that if a contract is broken and if you then carry out the contract you need not pay so much damages. I think you may leave it to the good sense and good advice of my clients' solicitors.

His Lordship—if you carry on the lease it would be better for you to have the verandah instead of having this sum in your pocket.

Mr. Potter—That is a matter which we would have to take into consideration.

Mr. Alabaster—I am sure plaintiffs will be well advised in this case to adopt a sensible view.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bowley—Were you riding away from Hongkong or towards it? Away from it; from Tung Wah to Aberdeen.

Could you tell me in what part of Jubilee Road you met motor car No. 8?

On the Tung Wah side of the cross roads leading from the Dairy Farm to Jubilee Road.

You were on the Jubilee Road?—Yes,

there is a cross road there.

It leads to a bungalow on the other side of the road?—Yes, between Tung Wah mortuary and the cross roads.

Nearer to Tung Wah?—No.

Where did you meet the next car?—A little further eastward, not many minutes afterwards, say, six or seven minutes.

This man is charged with driving furiously at 6.15 p.m. Did you fix the time?—On the second charge.

Mr. Melbourne—No, there is only one charge against this man; and that is that he was driving car No. 8 along Jubilee Road to the common danger of passengers at 6.15 p.m.

Mr. Bowley—Did you give the time to the inspector?—I gave in the charge that the driver was coming round the corner without giving the signal of his approach.

How did you fix this time; where does it come from?—I gave the approximate time.

May I ask you which way you returned from your ride?—By Pokfulam Road, the Reservoir, and Victoria Gap.

You do not know what time you reached the Gap?—I cannot say, but it was about 7.30.

I understand that the time 6.15 was not fixed by looking at your watch, but from a general impression?—No, from looking at my watch; I am not sure of my watch to three or four minutes.

When the car stopped it had passed you?—Yes.

And there was room for the car to pass?—Plenty of room.

And it passed you on the proper side of the road?—Yes.

On his own side?—Yes.

And did your ponies shy?—Well, not badly, but slightly. They are very accustomed to motor cars, and I ride nearly every day on Jubilee Road, or at least three or four times a week. I invariably meet two or three cars.

So you expect to meet cars and are on the lookout for them?—Yes.

I understand you to say there was a risk of danger; as a matter of fact there was no danger to either you or your companions?—Yes. I think I agree with you.

The complaint you make is that the driver did not sound his horn coming round the corner?—Yes.

Mr. Bowley submitted that there was no case. It was clear from the Commodore's evidence that no one was in danger. It was said that the driver did not sound his horn coming round a corner. There was no regulation for the sounding of a horn coming round a corner. Ordinance 145, section 3, subsection 7 provided a penalty not exceeding \$50 for driving furiously and in such a manner as to endanger life or limb to a passenger in a public thoroughfare. There was no evidence that the driver had driven to the common danger of passengers. In fact, the horses were not frightened, and the car passed them on its proper side. There was no danger. It was for the prosecution to prove danger, and if it did not, the case would fail. Motor cars had the right to drive on that road at twenty miles an hour, which was the speed limit, and it was well known to everyone in the Colony that the cars used that road extensively. Every one expected to meet cars there.

Mr. Melbourne—Because these particular ponies were used to the cars and did not shy, it does not follow that other ponies would be accustomed to them. There might have been an accident.

THE MOTOR CAR IN HONGKONG.

INADEQUATE REGULATIONS.

An interesting case which emphasised the need for proper regulations governing the motor car traffic in the Colony was heard before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy yesterday. The case was one in which Commodore Eyres prosecuted the driver of motor car No. 8, which is owned by the Coronation Garage, for furious driving on Jubilee Road, and in such a manner as to endanger life and limb.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared for the defendant. In his evidence, Commodore Eyres stated that on the 27th inst., he was riding along Jubilee Road in company with his daughter and Mr. Clementi (Colonial Secretary). As they were turning a corner, a motor car came upon them. No horn was blown, and the first intimation they received was the sight of the wheels. There were Europeans in the car.

Mr. Bowley—Were you riding away from Hongkong or towards it?—Away

from it; from Tung Wah to Aberdeen.

Could you tell me in what part of

Jubilee Road you met motor car No. 8?

On the Tung Wah side of the cross

roads leading from the Dairy Farm to Jubilee Road.

You were on the Jubilee Road?—Yes,

there is a cross road there.

It leads to a bungalow on the other

side of the road?—Yes, between Tung

Wah mortuary and the cross roads.

Nearer to Tung Wah?—No.

Where did you meet the next car?—A

little further eastward, not many

minutes afterwards, say, six or seven

minutes.

This man is charged with driving

furiously at 6.15 p.m. Did you fix the

time?—On the second charge.

Mr. Melbourne—I don't think there has been any alteration since April, 1911.

Mr. Bowley pointed out that in addition to the fact that there was not a regulation governing the warning to be given by cars there was no regulation to say that a vehicle should keep to the left side of the road.

Mr. Melbourne—No; there is nothing

in the Ordinances about motor cars and horns.

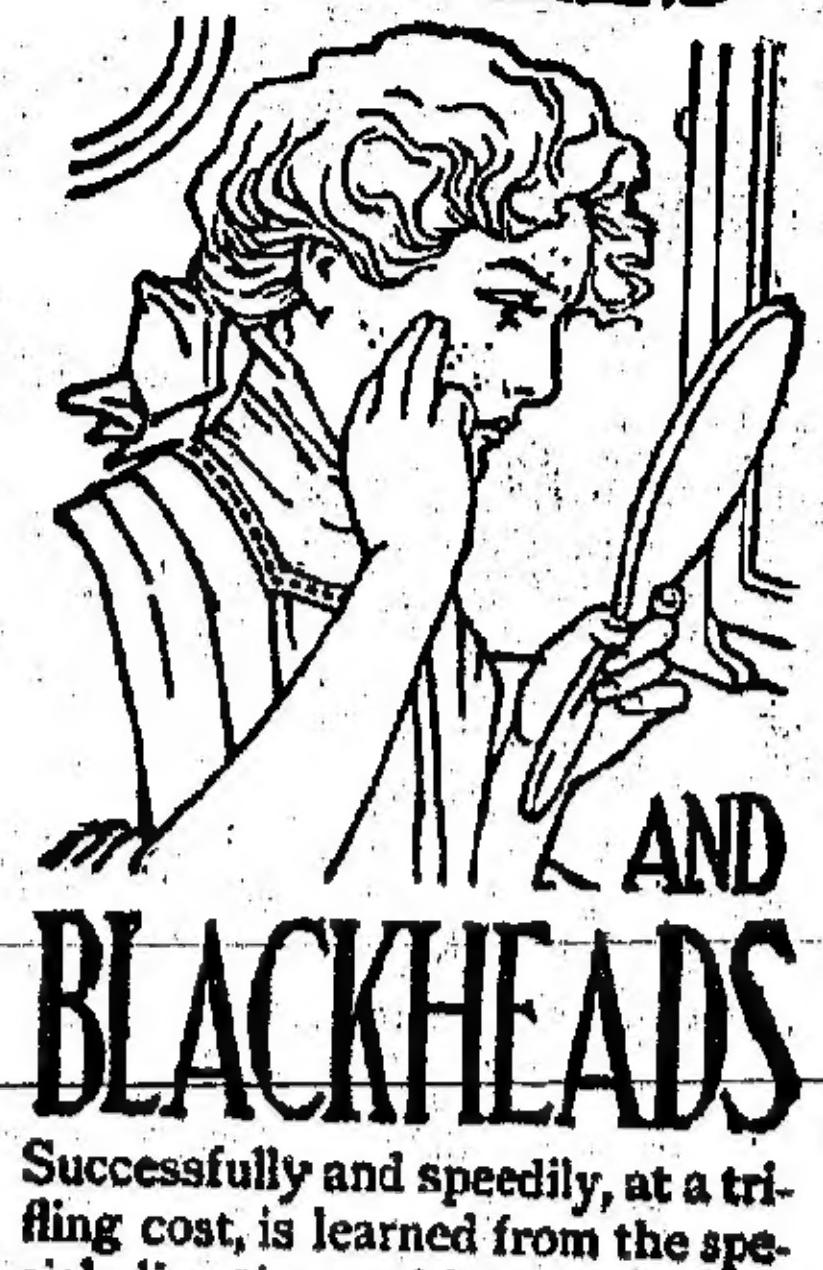
Defendant is discharged. (To Commodore Eyres) In the second case, you have similar evidence?

Commodore Eyres—Yes.

Mr. Melbourne—I am afraid I must discharge the driver in that case also. Unfortunately, the regulations do not provide for it.

INTIMATIONS.

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Successfully and speedily, at a trifling cost, is learned from the special directions which accompany Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A liberal sample of each with 32-p. skin book, postage free from nearest depot, to all who desire to test before purchasing.

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87-B

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WATCHMAKERS,
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FINEST QUALITY
DIAMOND JEWELLERY
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have This Day authorized Mr. WALLACE JOHN HANSEN to sign the name of our Firm for Proclamation. ARTHUR NILSSON & CO. Hongkong, 31st May, 1912. [762]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE No. 53 of 1911,

IN THE MATTER OF THE SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation) will be held at the Office of Messrs. PEYSON SMITH, SETH and FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road Central, First Floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1912, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose provided for in the said section. J. HENNESSY SEBE, Liquidator.

Dated at Hongkong, this 28th day of May, 1912. [763]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD., OF DENMARK.

HONGKONG STATION.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAM CHARGES TO PLACES IN CHINA.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS ARE HEREBY ADVISED that on and after FIRST JUNE, 1912, and until further Notice, the following Rates will be Charged, viz:-

Code or Foreign Languages and Plain Chinese Respectively Rate per Word in Cents: To Chinese Island Stations in Kiangsu Province via Shanghai: 44. 24.

All other Chinese Island Stations via Shanghai (except for Telegrams transmitted via the Chefoo-Kwantung Cable): 53. 30.

Chinese Island Stations in Fukien Province via Amoy: 29. 16.

All other Chinese Island Stations via Amoy: 38. 22.

E. V. JENSEN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1912. [764]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAM CHARGES TO PLACES IN CHINA.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after 1st JUNE, 1912, and until further Notice, the following Rates per Word will be Charged, viz:-

To Foreign Languages. Plain Chinese.

Chinese Island Stations in Kiangsu Province, via Shanghai: 30.44 \$0.24

All Other Chinese Island Stations via Shanghai (except for Telegrams transmitted via the Chefoo-Kwantung Cable): 30.53 \$0.30

Chinese Island Stations in Fukien Province, via Foochow: 30.29 \$0.16

All Other Chinese Island Stations via Foochow: 30.39 \$0.22

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1912. [765]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 8776 to 8780, standing in the Register in the name of NGUAN HENG JOO, having been declared LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Society on or before the 23rd day of July next, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors. A. E. ROUSE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1912. [724]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SCRIP CERTIFICATE with respect to 10 Shares numbered 645/5050 in the above-named Office, standing in the name of Mr. RUTTNER'S Brothers of Bombay, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 12th June, a New SCRIP CERTIFICATE will be issued to the said Mr. RUTTNER'S Sons, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1912. [766]

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At the Old LAND OFFICE in Queen's Road (opposite the foot of D'Aguilar Street).

NEW PICTURES EVERY SATURDAY.

The New HYDRAULIC SCREEN reader the scenes so perfectly that passengers may go ROUND THE GLOBE with all the thrill and excitement of a railway and steamer journey in the record time of HALF AN HOUR.

TIME TABLE.

EVERY DAY:
TRAINs at 2 P.M. and every half hour till
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Fare 30 cents.

Children under 12 years of age half fare.

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Hongkong, 15th May, 1912. [671]

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9.15 P.M.—FULL PROGRAMME—9.15 P.M.

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"LADY OF THE CAMELIAS," In which the Leading Part is played by the Great and Popular Artist.

SARAH BERNADET. FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY. Comes Early.

SAM GALE AND SADIE. In New Songs and Dances.

THE BRENNANS. Entire Change.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1912. [68]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 1st day of JUNE, 1912, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st instant.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 28th May, to SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1912, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912. [698]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1912.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1912. [771]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1912, being the BIRTHDAY of H.M. KING GEORGE V.

By Order.

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1912. [772]

NOTICE.

MAN HING CHEUNG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

OF HIGH-CLASS

RATTAN AND SEAGRASS FURNITURE,

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTING, &c., &c.

BEG to inform their Customers and

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CENTRAL, where they have a large Stock of

Chairs, &c., &c.

Prices Reasonable.

Inspection Cordially Invited.

Orders Promptly Executed.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1912. [721]

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Anchorman.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1912. [751]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

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BLACK, RED and GREY GRANITE

WREATHS with Glass Shades from \$4 up

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Telephone 423.

Hongkong, 13th October 1911. [776]

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From 1st June, the following Prices will rule:

"DAISY" BRAND ... 80 cts. per lb.

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"BUTTERCUP" ... 68 " "

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BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUNDS—
STERLING ... \$15,000,000

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"I took various medicines which were prescribed for me, but received no lasting benefit from anything until I gave Dr. Williams' Pink Pills trial. This I did, following the Directions for Use very carefully, and soon found myself feeling very much better. After a course of these Pills all the pains disappeared, I could eat and sleep well. Now I am much stouter than I was, and feel strong and well."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the World-renowned remedy for all complaints arising from blood and nerve debility, are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84 Szechuan Road, Shanghai; one bottle for \$1.50 six for \$8 post free. Remember, the Pills you need are DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

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A French Pill for all irregularities of the heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, etc. Martin's Pill is the best, so that the first time you buy it, you may be disappointed. Those who have once taken it, however, will never again buy any other.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

WHEN THE RAIN LESSENS.

Though a sixth of the land surface of the globe is desert, it is not easy to define exactly what produces the desert. In a late paper to the Royal Geographical Society, Prof. D. J. MacDougal, of the Carnegie Institution, pointed out that it is impossible to say what limit of rainfall will give a desert, for latitude and altitude modify the effect of given amount, and wind-flow and topography have an important influence. But in considering how Eastern America, for instance, might become a desert, chief interest centres in the lessening of the rainfall. The reduction would undoubtedly result from changes in the flow of the wind in a year of a single wet winter season and a dry, rainless summer. The total evaporating power of the air would be increased. The proportion between the annual maximum and minimum rainfall would be heightened, and the daily and the annual range of temperature would increase chiefly through a heightened maximum. Many streams would show only intermittent flow; lakes would be lowered or dried up, and their wind-swept bottoms would be piled with dunes. On slopes of loose unconsolidated material, the wind would tend to carry away the finer particles, and the coarser pebbles would sink, forming a pavement to be polished by wind-borne sand. In the readjustments of man and other animals, greater tensions and fiercer competitions would be set up.

LEAD POISONING AMONG PAINTERS.

Showing that there are more deaths among painters than in other dangerous trades, C. A. Lane named to an English scientific society these chief causes of poisoning, in the order of their importance: (1) Dust from sandpapering painted surfaces; (2) dust from mixing white lead with oil; (3) dust from paint dried on overall; (4) absorption of lead by the mouth from unwashed hands; (5) possibly fumes from burning off old paint. He would avoid lead paints.

METAL CORROSION.

A special equipment for the study of the corrosion of non-ferrous metals has been established at the University of Liverpool by the Corrosion Committee of the Institute of Metals.

OUR RADIOPACTIVE ORGANS.

In his investigation of the radioactivity of the organs of the human body, Dr. Albert Caan of Heidelberg has examined 41 organs from 18 different persons, and every one of them contained some substance that made the air electrically conductive, as shown by the Becker emanometer. It was concluded that this substance must be radioactive, though possibly not radium itself. The brain, and also the lungs, proved very active; but the heart and liver were less so, and the kidneys and spleen showed only slight activity. The radioactive substance seemed to increase with age and in disease. Little effect was shown from such conditions as social position, occupation, or manner of living, and even locality of living was unimportant. Radioactive substances—the effect of which on the vital activity of the body cells remains to be learned—might come from food and drink, or from the air. The testing emanometer includes a receptacle for the ashes of about 100 grains of the organ under test, and this is connected by electric wires and a rubber tube to a wire electrometer—with a microscope for fine readings—in the circuit of a storage battery.

A DANGEROUS DRESSING.

Medical reports have given many cases of gangrene as a result of dressing wounds with phenol, or carbolic acid. In a recent case, a mixture of petrolatum and phenol was made with no means of accurately gauging the strength, and the preparation was applied to a bruised finger. All seemed to go well for several days. Then gangrene developed, the finger turning completely black, and amputation of the entire finger was necessary.

COPPER PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Photographs on copper have been made by G. Reboul, a French experimenter, by holding a bright sheet of the metal in vapours of chlorine or bromide until a thin film has formed, and then exposing this surface of copper chloride or bromide in the sunlight under a negative. A positive print is made, which, however, soon fades, as no fixing process is yet known.

TEST FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.

Ultra-violet rays from a quartz mercury vapour lamp have been found to accelerate the spontaneous decomposition of smokeless powders and are proposed as a test of the stability of such powders.

ELECTRICITY IN MEDICINE.

Electricity was formerly the mystic remedy of the quack, but since electrical apparatus has become so essential for X-ray work more serious attention has been given by regular physicians to the physiological effects of this powerful agent. Among the notable results has been an electrical method of arresting the degeneration of the arteries so common

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VICHY-ETAT COMPOUNDS to make your own digestive aerated water.

[634]

in premature old age. A new announcement is that of Dr. Labordie, a French medical man, who gives details of a method of treating sciatica by ionization with sodium hyposulphite, and shows what appears to be an effective cure for a painful disease. The effects are attributed in this treatment to sulphur dioxide from electrolytic decomposition instead of the direct action of the electric current itself. A thick layer of absorbent tissue saturated with a five per cent. solution of the sodium hyposulphite was covered over a piece of tin as the negative electrode, which was placed on the rear of the thigh over the sciatic nerve. The positive pole, wet with water, was put in contact with the calf of the leg. The patient had been unable to use his legs for ten months, but after ten sittings of forty minutes he could walk a mile, and recovery seems to have been complete.

PALEOLITHIC OLIVE-ARTISTS.

It has long been known that the sculptors of France in the early Stone Age worked in dark caves, many of their remarkable cave drawings having been discovered, but the first known specimens of their art in the open air have just been reported by Lalanne and Breuil. A cliff at Laussel, Dordogne, has sculptures of two horses, a bison, and other animals.

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BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRIES INTO
SHIPPING CASUALTIES,
THE EXISTING MACHINERY.

It is rather surprising, says the *Times* of the 30th ult., that so much ignorance has been shown since the loss of the *Titanic* respecting Wreck Inquiries, for the subject is one which, from time to time, has occupied much of the attention of the Legislature. In 1838 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the causes of shipwrecks, and in 1839 another Committee was nominated to inquire into the loss of timber-laden ships, while yet again in 1840 a third Select Committee was appointed to consider the question of the loss of British vessels. A result of these inquiries was that in 1840 provisions were inserted in an Act of that year by which the Board of Trade was empowered to appoint inspectors to inquire into, and report upon, accidents at sea. This was the beginning of the existing legislation and practice in regard to Wreck Inquiries. It was followed by the Mercantile Marine Act of 1850, the 104th section of which enacted that whenever the Board of Trade apprehended that any serious accident occasioning loss of life or property had occurred on any ship, or that any ship had been lost or sustained material damage, or that the Merchant Shipping Acts had been neglected or disobeyed, it might appoint a local examiner, or other proper person, as a special inspector to inquire and report.

The powers of the Board were enlarged by an amending Act of 1851, and in 1854 came the well-known Consolidation Act, which was in fact a code of shipping law, until it was superseded 40 years later by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894. But in the meanwhile the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 and the Shipping Casualties Investigations Act, 1879, had been passed.

Mention has already been made of some early Parliamentary inquiries, in which the question of inquiries into maritime casualties was considered. These were followed by a Select Committee to inquire into the state of Merchant Shipping in 1866, and by the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships in 1873. The chief results of these and Parliamentary proceedings were the appointment of a Permanent Wreck Commissioner under the Act of 1876, and of skilled Assessors. For a number of years the energetic personality of the late Mr. H. C. Rothery, who was the first and last Permanent Wreck Commissioner, dominated inquiries into the loss of British ships, and the publicity and care which were given to these inquiries unquestionably were of much public value.

APPOINTMENT OF WRECK COMMISSIONERS.—It is impossible in a short review of this subject to do more than indicate a few important points. The first is that there now exists the machinery for an impartial and competent tribunal to investigate maritime casualties. By section 468 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, this inquiry may be held by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, in other words, by a magistrate, or by Wreck Commissioner appointed under section 477 by the Lord Chancellor. It is to be regretted that in the case of important inquiries a Wreck Commissioner has not been appointed for a particular inquiry, as Lord Mersey has recently been, or that one or more Wreck Commissioners are not permanently appointed, one of whom may be selected from time to time to hold an inquiry. Stipendiary magistrates cannot conduct long inquiries without detriment to their special work, or else with inconvenience to the parties to the inquiry, and it is to be hoped that in future this system will be followed. It would also, perhaps, be desirable that the Assessors should be appointed directly by the Board of Trade, and not under the provisions of section 106 by the Home Secretary. At present, there is a divided responsibility between the two Departments, as, for example, in regard to the continuation of an Assessor beyond the period of three years for which, under section 467, the Assessors are appointed. It is also evident that, for the purposes of efficient investigation, the Assessors should be well acquainted with all recent developments of marine construction and navigation, since they, as well as the President of the Court, are responsible for the report, and must assent to or dissent from it in writing. It might also be urged that the counsel employed by the Board of Trade should be appointed by the Department, and not by the Attorney-General; and that they should be selected for especial fitness in regard to the special nature of these inquiries.

It has already been said that there exists an efficient system, the result of much Parliamentary energy. Not only is there a Court of First Instance, with power by section 720 to summon witnesses, who, by the same section, are entitled to their expenses, there is also an appeal under section 475 of the Act of 1894 to the Admiralty Court, a procedure which from time to time has been employed. If not a single question had been asked in Parliament, a complete inquiry into the loss of the *Titanic* under the Merchant Shipping Acts could, and no doubt would, have been held, one based on rules evolved by experience, and on long-existing legislation.

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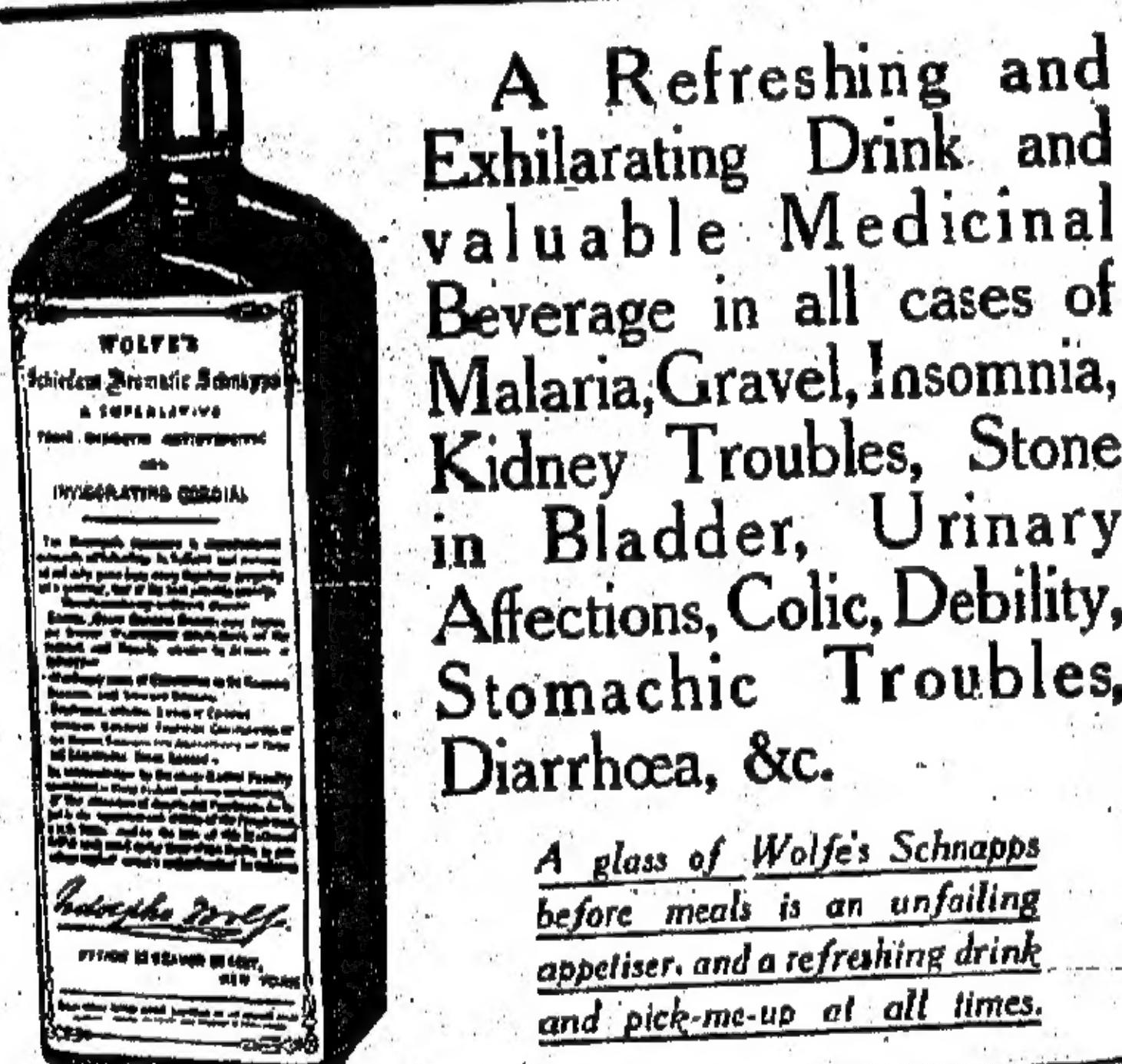
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A Vigorous Elderly Lady**Age Weakness, Sleeplessness,
Sciatica—**

"It has been life to me for more than ten years," says Miss Mason in acknowledging how completely Phosferine gives her the vigour and strength to overcome the feeble and infirmities of 70 years of age. Since taking Phosferine, all sleeplessness and sciatica has disappeared, and she undertakes duties which were previously beyond her strength, declaring she feels as energetic and capable, with her faculties as sound and alert, as in the prime of life. In firm, clear handwriting, Miss Mason records the restoration of her appetite and the renewal of healthy action in the bodily functions, thus proving how effectively Phosferine reinforced her vitality, and revived the nervous activities of the hardening and ageing tissues. Such commanding evidence of the power of Phosferine to arouse and infuse vitality into systems too old and too weak to help themselves, is convincing proof that younger people will benefit even more rapidly and extensively from the energizing influence of Phosferine.

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Miss A. L. Mason, Albert Villa, Park Road, Clevedon, Eng., writes:—"I am pleased to tell you Phosferine has been a most valuable medicine to me, for more than ten years. I was in a very low condition some time ago, and suffered greatly from insomnia and sciatica; the latter, I am glad to say, is now quite gone, and I sleep fairly well. Phosferine has quite restored my appetite, but I do not expect much greater strength at 70 years of age. I take as much exercise as I can possibly manage, the chief weakness being in my back and legs, but Phosferine always relieves me. Phosferine has been life to me. Use this letter if you like to do so."

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GREATEST OF ALL TONICS****A PROVEN REMEDY FOR**

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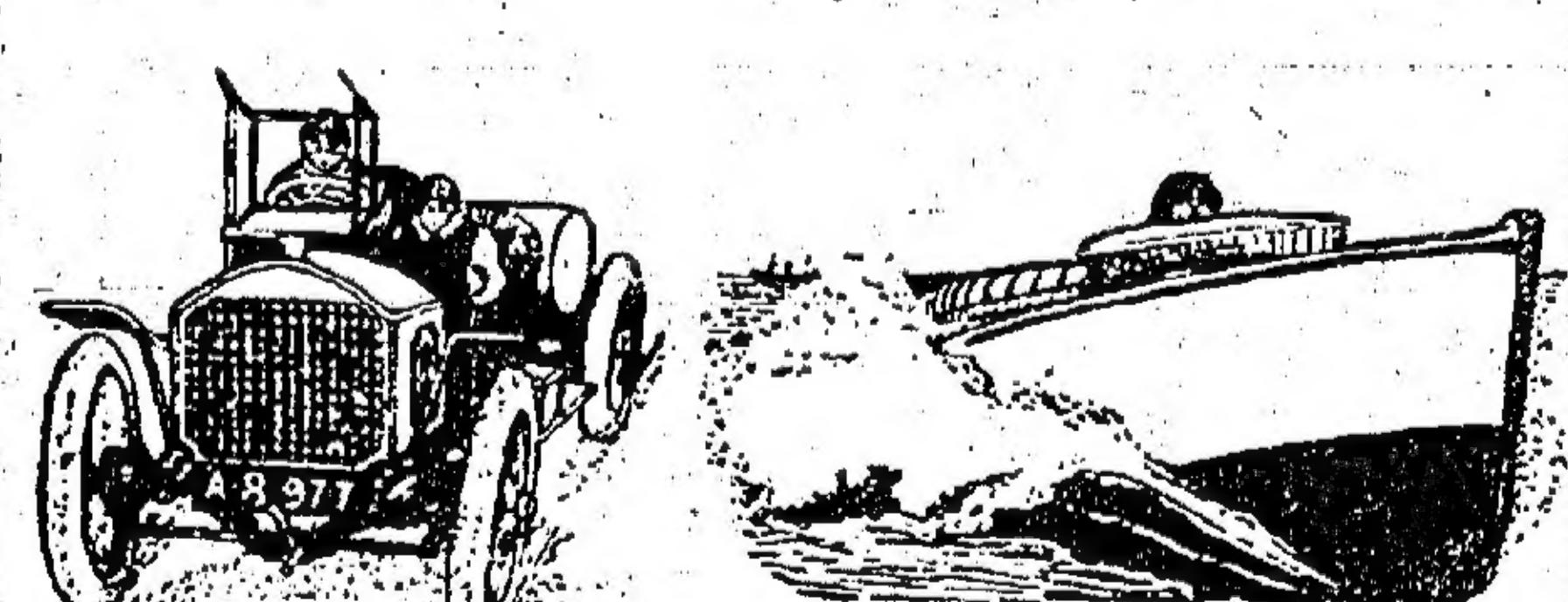
And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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**ST. SIGEBERT'S CHIMNEY.
BY BERNARD CAPES.**

Kent was certainly an overbearing man. He carried all things by storm—his art, his meals, his amusements, his friendships; finally his love. By storm, I say; but it was a general storm—a south-westerly gale, refreshing even in its bluster. He could laugh like a Berserker. One had to accept his views, his tastes, his judgments for the more jollity of the thing; and, after all, in nine cases out of ten they were the right sound ones. Then he had his way, so agreeably that one felt it a privilege to be trodden on by him, and rose apologetic for one's flatness. He had a large manner of forgiveness for weaker vessels.

For three or four years we shared a studio together in Globe Place, Chelsea, and during all that time Kent was my school senior and monitor. I do not think he painted very well—he was too royal and scornful of tradition; but there is no denying that he could wring startling effects out of a sympathetic atmosphere, and it was generally true enough of him that if he hesitated he was lost. I should have called him on the whole an inspired amateur. On the other hand, no doubt, he would have called me an Academic plodder.

Kent had an income of his own—nothing great, but sufficient. He was a man of good family, and in appearance like the ghost of Christmas Present.

While liking the best of things for himself, he was boisterously insistent on his friends getting the second-best. And generally, so god-like was he, they were content to have it thus ruled.

He was constantly away from London, "cramping" nature as he described it, and returning unexpectedly like last week's fine weather with perhaps a thought too much of wind. During one occasion of an absence of his, somewhat prolonged, I had a commission to paint a portrait of Miss Lyle, daughter to General Lyle, an extremely attractive girl, who, I may as well say at once, caused my heart some indefinite flutterings. But Kent, appearing suddenly during the sittings, decided that question, at once and finally for me, by falling in love with the young lady himself.

He carried her by storm, of course, and went down without hesitation to visit her father (she was staying during the sitting under the chaperonage of an aunt, a colourless indefinite quantity), who lived in retirement somewhere on the Suffolk coast. And his suit was accepted—equally of course to me. General Lyle was well circumstanced; Kent, relatively, was poor; but, like a Tovka warrior, when he wanted a wife he simply took her, and nobody thought of it.

Miss Lyle and I became in the meantime extremely friendly. I discovered an animation in her face which I had once fondly hoped to awaken on my own account, and which I now had to record for the benefit of another. Kent, when he regarded my efforts, patronised them very approvingly, saying that they would do in default of anything better. Finally, he carried away the portrait, when nearly finished, into Suffolk to show to the General, and I heard no more of him or the lady for a considerable time.

The remainder, when it came, took the form of a hurried note from Miss Lyle herself written from Dunstan Gap in Suffolk. She had every wish to study my convenience, she said, but her own would be most signally served by my running down there and then to finish the portrait. My old friend, Mr. Kent, she added in a postscript, particularly desired my presence—and so, on his account—he did not seem quite himself—did she?

There seemed to be something oddly suggestive, even sinister, in that studied after-thought: What had happened, was happening, or about to happen? Impulsive, overbearing nature had a way, I knew, of assuming all the credit for escapes from the consequences of their own actions procured them by devoted friendship, and I looked confidently to my sacrifice on the altar of disinterestedness. Well, it was, as it chanced, particularly inconvenient to me to leave London just then; but of course I went.

It was November—a month in which the chill desolation of the Suffolk coast prefigured itself to me with a quite emphatic dreariness. I had a long cold drive from the station to the house—about which more anon—and there Miss Lyle in person received me.

I saw at once that there was something wrong. The girl's face was distraught and tired-looking. Papa was out, she said, with Johnny, and Dick (that was Kent) had not been in all the morning. She gave me an impression of loneliness and perplexity, not natural under the circumstances, and I felt sure that more was to be revealed in a little while.

A late lunch had been prepared for me, and the portrait awaited my attack on an easel in a pleasant room. I presently posed the young lady to my satisfaction, and set to work. By degrees, judiciously probing as I wrought, I was in possession of the main facts of the life at Dunstan Gap.

The General was a widower with two children, my own fair subject, Georgie by name, and Johnny, aged thirteen. I gathered that the father was a simple ineffectual man, a dreamer, an antiquarian, and a corresponding member of the Anti-scarpe Society. How he, a military pensioner, came to deteriorate to this condition I do not know, nor does it matter. The army is not an intellectual monopoly, nor are amiable doddleers unknown amongst its survivors. In any case the General had had no wit or faculty to resist the impetuous assault of my friend—sympathetic archaeologist—as he was—and Kent had taken him by storm as he did all of us. And then all of a sudden, it appeared, had come the check, and the realization of a possibly undesirable connection blindly accepted. Kent was giving them trouble—and how! That was where I came in.

After painting through a half-hour of desultory conversation, I laid down my brushes decisively.

"Now, Miss Lyle," I said. "I have reached a psychologic point, and can knock off to listen."

"Listen to what, Mr. Travers?" she exclaimed, with a glance of affected surprise.

"That is the thing. But I have not read your face all these weeks for nothing."

"No, indeed," she said, with a faint smile; "for much more than it is worth I'm afraid."

"Well, I'm not in the way of compliments, but sympathy—and help if need be. Remember, at least, I've known him longer, if not better than you have."

She had risen, and was looking at me oddly.

"It is very clever of you," she murmured at last; and then suddenly she swept her hand across her eyes. "This subterfuge," she said, "it is so silly, and yes, I did want to speak to you."

"About him?"

"Yes."

"What has he been doing?"

She hesitated a moment, and then began to speak rapidly, impulsively, as if wishing to get it all off her mind in a rush.

"What has he been doing? It is that that worries me. You know him—know him so well, and—it is hateful—but people will talk, and I am alone, and my father is so preoccupied and irresolute, and I have to think and discriminate for all."

She was obviously and greatly distressed.

"Now," I said, "Dick is an old friend of mine, and familiar to me. I flatter myself, inside and out; and will you confide in me, wholly and frankly? Are you in fear that he has done something wrong—dishonorable?"

"I believe in him," she answered. "O, I do! Only his manner has grown so strange of late—distracted, moody, excited; and our confidence seems at an end; and he and my father, whom he completely over-rides, are just as if joined in a conspiracy of silence against me. And, Mr. Travers, I have to listen to things—it is hateful, I say; but I know so little of his past life; and sometimes he talks of including us all in plot—or forcing us to compound a felony. So I thought that, without saying anything to them of my real purpose, I would get you down on the pretense of finishing my portrait, so that you might advise me, if you would, and—"

She stopped. "Willingly and whole-heartedly," I said. "And now tell me; what are the things they say—that you have to listen to?"

"It was ever since the strange man came down," she answered low—"a horrid vulgar little creature who follows him about wherever he goes, and who turned up on the very morning after Dick had been to town for the day. If it was only something mental I should mind less; but that they won't allow, insisting on a past, and using a vile word—O, poor Dick!"

The strange man hopped me a little; but I reassured her confidently enough.

"You did quite right to send for me. I'll stake my reputation there's no real cause for alarm. I know Dick, I say, and trust me, Miss Lyle, that the truth, when revealed, will prove less disturbing than you think."

She thanked me very gratefully; and I went out to see if I could find my friend.

Kent's first words to me were disconcerting.

"O, I see!" said he. "You've been asked down to find out what's the matter."

"O, have I!" I answered. "Very perspicacious of you. I've been asked down, as a matter of fact, to finish the portrait."

"You see," said he. "You give yourself away. But never mind. I should have wanted you soon in any case."

I expressed no surprise, though I was not without feeling some. His manner was decidedly changed—odd, truculent, irritable. I decided to humour him, pending n explanation.

The Lyles' house stood on the top of a shallow combe, thick with gorse and heather, that dropped within fifty feet of a beach to which the final descent was by way of a flight of wooden steps. It hung up there isolated and lonely, one of the few scattered coast residences that break the solitude of those corroded and haunted shores. It was five miles from a village; ten from any railway station. Remote and peaceful, it was settled to sleep out, in its beds of bracken, some indefinite generations of life. By and by, no doubt, the tides would undermine and the waves devour it, as they are devouring year by year the whole of that eastern littoral. All along the coasts there, near or far under the water, lie countless houses, churches, townships—fastnesses of pride and religion that the encroaching sea has claimed. All along the coasts are fanes and monasteries even now in process of destruction—ruined chancels, unbroken battlements; and here and there is a solitary tower denuded of every trace of its one-time dependencies. Such a one stood, within sight up the coast, under the very shadow of the cliff, from the lower slopes of which it projected.

"What do you take it for?" asked Kent, on the morning after my arrival. "We sat, basking in the November sunlight, on our host's little jetty. The family yawl, a hundred yards away, danced sleepily, like Dinorwic to her own shadow, in the blue water. I was sketching, and Kent smoking.

"Church?" I suggested.

"Pretty lark for that, ain't it?" said Kent.

I shaded my eyes, and took a longer survey.

"A watch-tower, perhaps, dating from the Danish invasions. There are plenty of them hereabouts, I believe."

"Come and look at it."

I grunted, collected my traps, and followed him down the beach. The object, as we approached it, took on the appearance of a broken and stunted factory chimney, and I said so.

"That's what they call it here," said Kent. "The laundry flue,"—and he went off suddenly into a short strident laugh.

"Kent," I said gravely; "what's the matter with you?"

"Matter?" said he. "Why should anything be the matter? I've got the archaeologic itch, that's all. Listen here: This deserted place in the Sitanogus of the Roman occupation, and, later, the Fennoe of East Anglia. It had churches, monasteries, a King's palace and a merchant fleet of its own once upon a time. It was royal and opulent, until the sand silted up in the seventh century and spoilt its harbor. Then the sea came in and took its tithes, century by century, till, in the fifteenth, there was nothing more to take."

After painting through a half-hour of desultory conversation, I laid down my brushes decisively.

"Now, Miss Lyle," I said. "I have reached a psychologic point, and can knock off to listen."

"Listen to what, Mr. Travers?" she exclaimed, with a glance of affected surprise.

"That is the thing. But I have not read your face all these weeks for nothing."

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AFTER USING
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"I cannot describe the agony I suffered during the eighteen months that I was a victim of Indigestion and Anæmia. The Indigestion seemed to affect me quite suddenly, without any apparent cause. That is the way Mrs. G. de Friedland, of 94, President Street, Germiston, Transvaal, began her letter of November 8th, 1911.

We tell her and we tell you, now, that her Indigestion was caused by a weak and disordered state of her stomach. Her food did not digest properly. As a result it not only caused her "agony," but it failed to nourish and actually weakened her. Next the Anæmia appeared, because the undigested food clogged her system and poisoned her blood; her blood became poor; her cheeks and lips pale; her eyes dull and weary.

Going on with her letter, she says:

"The greatest exertion quite knocked me up and I became weak and depressed. All

kind of dieting failed to increase my

vitality, as I was unable to digest my food

however light, and I had fits of vomiting

which gave me severe bilious headaches.

To add to my suffering, I became very

cystic, and no medicines that I took

though they were many, helped me."

If Mrs. de Friedland had tried Mother

Seigel's Syrup at the beginning of her

troubles she would have found not only

immediate relief but a permanent cure.

The medicinal extracts of herbs it contains

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of the stomach and bowels."

A LUCKY LAST RESOURCE.

But, she adds: "I came across an

advertisement of Mother Seigel's Syrup

and at last resource bought a bottle.

My experience with that was so encouraging

and the relief it gave me so great,

that I continued with it, and after the

third bottle my system was so toned up

and invigorated that all kinds of food

were now easy of digestion. My blood

was thoroughly purified, all traces of

Anæmia disappeared, my bowels were

restored to their natural functions."

Mrs. de Friedland tells you her own

actual experience. Why should you

not profit by her experience—from the

story of her sufferings and her happy cure?

Don't blunder about, trying one thing or

another when you are ill, but try the

standard medicine that cured her—Mother

Seigel's Syrup—and which has cured

people all round the world for forty years

past."

A single other fact she states: "Since

then I am in the habit of keeping a bottle

of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house for

occasional use, it being an excellent

tonic."

Wise woman! An excellent habit! She

keeps a good reliable medicine handy!

Mother Seigel's Syrup helped her once.

It will help her again, if she ever needs it.

ST. SIGEBERT'S CHIMNEY.
BY
BERNARD CAPES.

(Continued from Page 7.)

St. Sigebert's, an immensely rich four-story, was the last to go. Church, monastery, Lazar-house and all. It stood just above. This fragment is supposed, by popular superstition, to be its laundry chimney. Do you see any objection?"

"I shook my head. He burst into a second discordant laugh, and drew me away. "Well, to me," said he vulgarly, "the laundry don't wash."

I was concerned about him. He was certainly in the oddest mood—frowning, spasmodic, wildly boisterous in fits. I really feared his mind was somewhat affected. And then all of a sudden he had veered to the most melancholy sobriety.

"I'm glad you've come," said he. "I was going to send for you. The fact is, I'm setting my life on a cast, and I want your help. There's no use in postponing it longer, whether for bliss or damnation. Things have come into my head since I made the great plunge, and I've got to face the responsibilities to which I've committed myself. I've no right to pledge Georgia to a future of dreams—I've arrived at that conclusion. Life demands a more substantial surety. It's not a question of individuals, but families; and I shouldn't have done it, Tommy—I'd do right on my income."

"Dick!" I cried, only half grasping his meaning. "You don't mean to say—"

"I mean to say that I mean what I say," said he. "I'm poor and she's rich; and I want you to help me to a wedding settlement that will put us on equal terms. Will you?"

"O, the devil, yes! Anything you like."

"That's proper, then. Only you must do

exactly what you're told, and without

question. I've studied the matter deeply,

in all its bearings, and I stake my future

on it."

He moved away a moment, drew his hand across his forehead, then returned to me, a strange light in his face. He had pulled a little duodecimo, in antique leather, from his pocket.

"Look at that," he said. "I bought it during a running visit I paid to town since I came here."

I examined the volume. It was a history of the adventures of the redoubtable Captain Aimes, told by himself, and printed for John Ball at the Golden Fleece in Little-Britain in the year 1600.

"Yes," I said wondering. "What about it?"

He took it from my hand.

"It was a passage in this," he said, "that when I came to realise its meaning, fairly laid me out. And it was just love, Tommy, that brought me to realise it in bringing me down here. There must have been something providential in that; only the deuce was that like an ass I didn't keep the discovery to myself. I let another into it, and by the Lord, here he is!"

As he spoke, a figure dodged from behind a sand dune, and with a great affection of causality, strolled towards us.

"Morning, Mr. Kent!" said the newcomer. Then to me: "ope I see you well, sir."

He was a little pert-nosed creature in a cloot straw hat, with a brown ribbon, and a crimson tie. His face was tallowy, and his manner savoured of the pavement. Kent, to my amazement, immediately introduced him to me.

"This is Mr. Larkins, a second-hand book dealer, whom you may recall having stod at the studio."

To be sure I vaguely recognised him. Kent's collecting vagaries attracted many an odd fowl to Gibs Place.

"You are astonished to meet Mr. Larkins here," said my friend; and if there was any mockery in his tone, it was patent only to a refined perception.

"O, I see you don't appreciate what an atmosphere of books engenders. A library is the ante-room to all sorts of surprises and discoveries. Mr. Larkins will tell you of the lost wills, the secret assignments, the clues to a thousand mysteries that turn up in old folios. He's taking a holiday, five miles away at Felixburgh, by his own account; but I shouldn't be surprised to learn that some deep scheme of treasure-trove is really at the bottom of his visit."

"You may suppose what you like, Mr. Kent," said the bookseller loftily. "The coast's as free to me as to you. I'll venture."

"With absolute safety, Mr. Larkins. Are you going fishing to-day? The wind is rising a little. It will be better for a sail, I think."

"I think with you, sir," said the stranger, a stubborn, queer look on his face.

"Then," said Kent immediately, "why not join me—us, rather? Miss Lyle and her brother and I are going for a spin."

The bookseller, astonished, but obviously flattered, hesitated; and at that moment there came over the cliff and down the ladder George and her father and Johnny. We all turned silent, as they approached, and I fancied I read some common expression of guilt in the faces of two of the newcomers.

"George and General Lyle," said Kent advancing, "this is the gentleman you have noticed so much about the coast lately. He is a friend of mine—Mr. Larkins. Let me introduce him. He will be glad to come with us in the boat."

Larkins ducked with a puzzled but gratified expression. The General, flushing a little, bowed, and Miss Lyle, obviously bewildered, glanced distressfully at me, and murmured something about it being a perfect day for a sail.

I saw I was in the midst of some conspiracy, and that I had at present no part in it but that of genial ignorance. The politeness among all parties was excessive; but I could not guess its import. Johnny, an expert sailor, was despatched in a cobble for the yawl, which he brought round masterly to the Prior's niece, who, lacking the defence of a good character, and in default of

restitution, was burnt for sacrilege in the Lazar ditch. Whereupon, conscience smitten, the monk had fled, and taken to the high seas, where he became a pirate; and, being presently found at death's door by the Spanish monk, did confess to his brother his iniquity, bidding him in his own time to make restitution for him. This, however, the poor priest, having neither the means nor the opportunity to acquit himself of his trust, was prevented from doing, until at the last the roving Captain, having heard his story, undertook to visit the spot and act as his deputy in the matter.

Now honest Aimes, it appears, gave little credence to what he considered a mere delirium or delusion of the brain; yet, once, being landed in Suffolk near to the spot named, he did actually take the trouble to examine into the business, but only to find the sea come in. St. Sigebert's is dying memory, and the one token left of its existence the fragment of a great chimney under the cliff, and apart from it."

"Under the cliff, and apart from it," repeated Kent at this point, looking at us significantly.

"Yes?" said my friend, grinning. "Kent had earned his title to our homage. Well," said he, "I'm good sailor." Kent rose, waved an arm to his companion, signifying that they were not to trouble about him, and struck for the beach. He came ashore, dripping and grinning.

"Kent!" I stammered. "You did it on purpose!"

"O, did I?" he said airily; then added, as ominously as his prospective father-in-law: "Johnny won't let him go till he's turned him inside out."

"Richard," said the General, patiently and gravely: "You will justify me in this inhospitality, I trust."

"That's all right, sir," said Kent, just as soberly. "It was absolutely necessary to get rid of him before we started on our operations."

"Well," said the old soldier with a sigh, "lead on, sir!"

My friend went off at once, pioneering up the steps, and thence along the lip of the cliff towards the "Laundry Flue." The yawl was already beyond haul; but, even had it not been so, the lift of the ground hid it from us. When we came opposite the great jugged chimney, we descended to the beach once more by way of an irregular path in the steep cliff, whose configurations made us a screen from observation. At the bottom Kent unearthed from a dune, where he had hidden them, a spade and mattock, a sack, a dynamite cartridge and a considerable coil of quick-firing fuse. He did not hesitate a moment, but, with a manner of set excitement, fixed the cartridge in place at the very foot of the tower where it sprouted from the slope, attached the fuse, and, accompanied by us, we all leapt to our feet with a forced irresistible cry. Below lay the monster toppled from its base, and where it had stood gaped a jagged hole.

Second, before we could reach him, Kent was down and digging in this hole like a madman.

"Get the mattock, Tommy," he yelled. "Come—and yes—no—My God!"

He fell back gasping, and drove the sweat from his white forehead and staring eyes. We were as sick with excitement now as he—as wrought up to wild enthusiasm over some discovery we felt tingling at our spine ends. The General whimpered like a baby, as we laid bare, with scarce an effort, a treasure-trove such as his dreams had never in their wildest flights conceived.

Ciboriums, chalices, sacramental vessels, candlesticks, a virgin crown, all of antique craftsmanship, of gold and silver repoussé and many thick with priceless stones—more than I have the memory to recount we disinterred from the sand, that had preserved them through these long ages as lustrous as when they were first heaped and tumbled out of sight, and stuffed them pell-mell into the sack. Not till we had fathomed all that we cease, and removing every trace of our vandalism, conveyed our inestimable prize home. And by then the yawl was a mere speck in the offing.

"The explanation is very simple," said Kent, an hour later, when we had secured our find in safety. "It occurs in this book" (he tapped lovingly the duodecimo of 1606, and went on half quoting, half-adapting from its pages), "wherein is related by the Captain—peace to his Manes!—how his wanderings once brought him acquainted, on the Spanish main, with a certain aged priest, who lay a-dying with a heavy burden on his conscience. Which priest, being urged, spoke to the following effect. Years before, says he, he had confessed stricken and penitent sinner, receiving from him an amazing story.

This sinner, by his own admittance, had formerly been a monk of St. Sigebert's Priory in Fermo, near to the time of the threatened destruction; and, foreseeing very clearly the doom of his house, the devil had planted a wicked thought in his heart, already inclined

to evil and covetousness. On a night of storm and terror he had stolen the sacramental treasures and sunk them in the Prior's well, designing to return, when all had fled, and recover his infamous spoil. The waters, however, unexpectedly subsiding, the exodus was postponed, and the vile deed stultified.

But the loss being discovered, though not the treasure, was charged to the Prior's niece, who, lacking the defence of a good character, and in default of

restitution, was burnt for sacrilege in the Lazar ditch. Whereupon, conscience smitten, the monk had fled, and taken to the high seas, where he became a pirate; and, being presently found at death's door by the Spanish monk, did confess to his brother his iniquity, bidding him in his own time to make restitution for him.

This, however, the poor priest, having neither the means nor the opportunity to acquit himself of his trust, was prevented from doing, until at the last the roving Captain, having heard his story, undertook to visit the spot and act as his deputy in the matter.

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Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1912.

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EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd JUNE.

The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN,"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m.
Departure from Macao at 3 p.m., landing at Canton Steamship Wharf.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday, leaving at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MONDAY, 3rd JUNE.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN,"

Will make an excursion trip to Macao, leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. from WING LOK
STREET WHARF, and returning from Macao at 4 p.m. Usual Excursion Fares.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG" 457 tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 tons, and S.S. "NANNING" 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.
The round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the
Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL". These vessels have superior
Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [143]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION STEAMERS TONS DATE OF SAILINGS

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, "CANTON" ... 6,500 ... On 29th June.

KOBE and MOJI ... "CANTON" ... 6,500 ... On 29th June.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to TELEPHONE No. 171.

AUTHUR NILSSON & CO.
YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

40

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN FOR SAILING DATE

RUBI ... 4000 S. A. Crosby ... Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu On 10th June, 4 p.m.

ZAFIRO ... 4000 M. C. Smith ... Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu On 20th June, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO., General Managers, PHILIPPINES S.S. CO. [13]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO TRANS-PACIFIC

WESTERN PACIFIC DENVER AND RIO GRANDE TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyer—20 Knots Speed.

S.S. TENYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. CHIYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. SHINYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

AND S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE)

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and
HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—Daily tank bathing, cricket, baseball, dances and
free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC—DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

The T.K.K. lines connect at San Francisco with the palatial trains of the Western
Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Standard Sleepers.

Through Tourist Sleepers.

Dining Cars—Observation Cars.

Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots.

New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the
Sierras—Feather River Canon—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.

Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers

and other Eastern points.

When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for
Ticket form No. 625.

C. LACY GOODRICH,

GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT,

17, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA,

AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Steamers of the RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET will from now on regularly call at
Hongkong according to the dates of sailing printed below.

First-class steamers manned by European crews only.

Low passage rates.

Light and airy cabin. Electric lights and fans throughout. Cold and warm, sea and
fresh water baths. First-class cuisine. Experienced Surgeons carried, and attendance and
medicaments free.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMeward. OUTWARD.

VIA

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, JIBOUTI,
HODEIDA, PORT-SAID, BEIROUT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, TEOBOSIA, BATOU,

ODESSA.

S. S.

"KOURSK," 6,400 R.T., Commander G.
Padala, 16-17 June

"PERM," 4,143 R.T., Commander J.
Kahiani, 13-14 June

"MOGHILEV," 6,200 R.T., Commander J.
Stetky, 14-15 July

"NIJNI-NOVGOROD," 3,637 R.T., Commander
S. Kostromitinoff, 10-11 Sept.

"VORONEJ," 5,616 R.T., Commander Ret.
Admiral P. Oranovskiy, 5-6 Oct.

"KOSTROMA," 3,505 R.T., Commander
V. Potroff-Tokareff, 31 Oct.-1 Nov.

"SLAVL," 4,694 R.T., Commander
ex-off. 23-24 Nov.

"KOURSK," 6,400 R.T., Commander G.
Padala, 21-22 Dec.

"S. S."

"PERM," 4,143 R.T., Commander J.
Kahiani, 13-14 June

"MOGHILEV," 6,200 R.T., Commander J.
Stetky, 14-15 July

"NIJNI-NOVGOROD," 3,637 R.T., Commander
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V. Potroff-Tokareff, 31 Oct.-1 Nov.

"YAROSLAVL," 4,694 R.T., Commander
ex-off. 23-24 Nov.

"KOURSK," 6,400 R.T., Commander G.
Padala, 22-23 Dec.

"V. S."

"PERM," 4,143 R.T., Commander J.
Kahiani, 12-13 Dec

"VLADIMIR," 2,620 R.T., Commander
Ret. Rear Admiral J. Shatsky, 25-26 Dec.

The R.V.F. also runs a special Express Passenger and Mail line between Vladivostok
Tauara and Vladivostok-Nagasaki in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express
Trains. Also a line between Vladivostok and Kamtschatka and Saghalin ports.

For Freight, passages and further particulars, apply to

CAPTAIN D. A. LUXHMANOFF, AGENT,
HOTEL MANSIONS, Nos. 12/A and 14, Third Floor.

717] TELEPHONE No. 1224.

155

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**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SIMLA, AND YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. D. Goldsmith R.N.R.	Daylight, 3rd June.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 6th June.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 8th June.	See Special OF CALL
SAID AND MARSEILLES	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	17th June.	Advertisement.

For Further Particulars apply to

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Acting Superintendent

Hongkong, 30th May, 1912.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

**CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU AND
TENYO MARU.**

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 21,000 TONS.

and the TWIN SCREW S.S.

**"NIPPON MARU,"
INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.**

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	TUESDAY, 4th June, NOON.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	TUESDAY, 25th June, at Noon.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 13th Aug., at Noon.

The S.S. "TENYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

The Steamers—

BUYO MARU, HONGKONG MARU AND KIYO MARU

Ply between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	FRIDAY, 7th June, NOON.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	FRIDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.

All steamers are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES.—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

247

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons	GROSS REG.	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, ...	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	THURSDAY, 13th June, at 1 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, ...	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	THURSDAY, 11th July, at 1 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, ...	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	THURSDAY, 8th Aug., at 1 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via SHANG- HAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, ...	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 25th June, at 1 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via SHANG- HAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, ...	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at 1 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via SHANG- HAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA, ...	"MEXICO MARU"	6,064	SATURDAY, 17th Aug., at 1 P.M.	

O. S. K. has made the following revision on 1st class passage to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle Vancouver, Portland, and San Francisco:—
From Manila ... G. \$130.00
From Hongkong, Shanghai and Keelung ... G. \$110.00
From Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama ... G. \$ 95.00
1st class passage from Hongkong to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland and San Francisco ... G. 110.00

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated amidships. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Bills, Securite and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"KAIJO MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

7287

EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGEURS MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG AND HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1912, at 9 A.M.

For Passage and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON, 1912.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	DUE MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	DUE LONDON (London 1 day later)
DELTA	6,000 June, 8	MACEDONIA 10,500 July, 7	SUNDAY SUNDAY	SATURDAY SUNDAY
ARCADIA	7,000 June, 22	MOREA 11,000 July, 21	MONDAY MONDAY	MONDAY MONDAY
ASSAYE	7,500 July, 6	MARMORA 10,500 Aug. 4	TUESDAY TUESDAY	TUESDAY TUESDAY
DEVANHA	6,000 July, 20	MOLDAVIA 10,000 Aug. 18	WEDNESDAY WEDNESDAY	WEDNESDAY WEDNESDAY
DELTA	8,000 August, 17	MALOJA 12,500 Sept. 1	THURSDAY THURSDAY	THURSDAY THURSDAY
EGYPT	8,000 August, 17	MONGOLIA 11,000 Sept. 15	FRIDAY FRIDAY	FRIDAY FRIDAY
ARCADIA	7,000 August, 31	MEDINA 12,500 Sept. 23	SATURDAY SATURDAY	SATURDAY SATURDAY
ASSAYE	7,500 September 14	MALWA 11,000 Oct. 12	SUNDAY SUNDAY	SUNDAY SUNDAY
DEVANHA	8,000 September 28	MOOLTAN 10,000 Oct. 25	MONDAY MONDAY	MONDAY MONDAY
INDIA	8,000 October 12	MACEONIA 10,500 Nov. 9	TUESDAY TUESDAY	TUESDAY TUESDAY

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and thence for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £26.8 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £26.8 £72.12 RETURN.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	DUE LONDON

Tonnage about about

SYRIA 7,000 June 17 August 2

NORE 7,000 June 26 August 16

SIMLA 6,000 July 10 August 24

NUBIA 6,000 September 4 October 19

SAEDINIA

